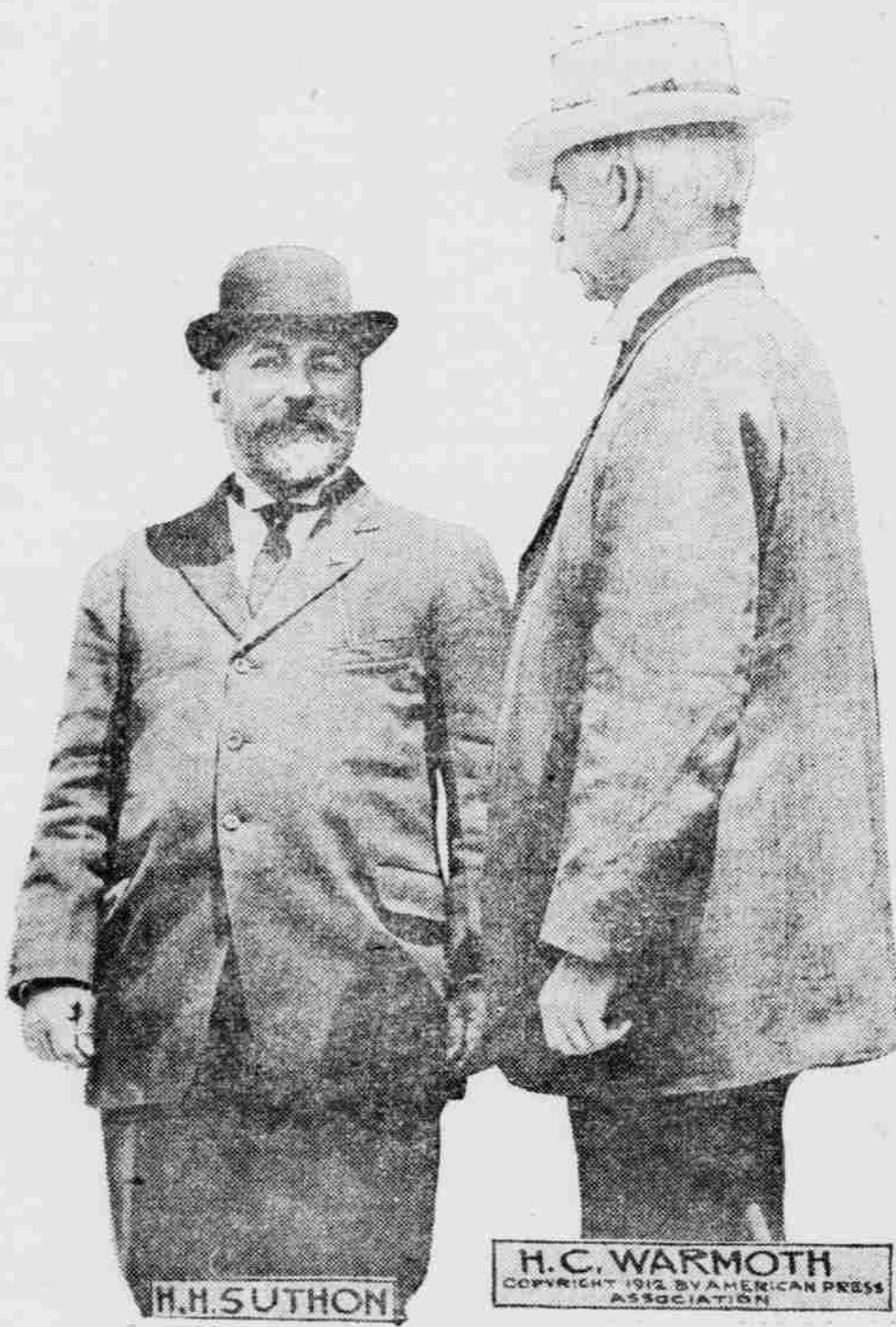


Ex-GOV. H. C. WARMOTH AND H. H. SUTHON,
TWO PROMINENT LOUISIANA REPUBLICANS AT THE CHICAGO CONVENTION



H.C. WARMOTH
H.H. SUTHON

DAILY FASHION TALKS

BY MAY MANTON

A SMART AND GRACEFUL NEGLIGEE.



DESIGN BY MAY MANTON.
7466 Kimono or House Gown,
34 to 44 bust.

NEGLIGEEs are always pretty and always fascinating, but they are especially attractive during the warm season for it seems to induce a greater need of rest. The woman in search of a novelty will be sure to like this gown. The seam at the back means shapeliness. The big collar is charming and may be made either pointed or square at the back. The fronts are simply loose and straight. When a sash or girdle is worn, the gown is drawn in to the figure and becomes adapted to the home breakfast and occasions of the kind. When left loose, it can be worn as a kimono for the hours of rest in her own room. This gown is made from pretty flowered Japanese silk with a collar and cuffs of plain white, almost the same color effect could be obtained from the use of lawn or other cotton materials. For a slightly heavier gown, cotton crepe is pretty and many women like challis or albatross, lined with India silk, even for summer wear. The gown can be made in round length or to escape the floor, as liked. Its lines are the prettiest possible, so that it has both grace and simplicity to commend it.

For the medium size, the gown will require 8 yards of material 27, 7 1/2 yards 36 or 5 1/2 yards 44 inches wide with 3/4 yard 27 inches wide for the collar and cuffs.

The May Manton pattern 7466 is cut in sizes from 34 to 44 inches bust measure and will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper, on receipt of ten cents.

DAIRYING AS DESCRIBED BY HARRY WELCH

Board of Trade Secretary Writes an Article for Hoard's Dairyman of Interest Here.

ALFALFA FED HERDS SPLENDID RETURNS

First Page of Current Issue Devoted to Write-Up and Displays Big Photo of Dam.

(Hoard's Dairyman.)

Arizona is rarely thought of as a dairy country, but some of the successes that have made the Salt River valley famous for its dairying, will be of interest. This valley, covering 240,000 acres of irrigated land is the agricultural center of Arizona. The conditions that count toward the successes are many, but to us of the east, some are quite novel.

Principal among the advantages that the west has to offer is "green feed the year round." This is especially true of that section surrounding Phoenix, in the Salt River valley, Arizona, where this most essential feature of "green feed the year round" is carried out to absolute perfection. Here the staple feed, alfalfa, is supplied with unlimited water during the twelve months of the year.

The great Roosevelt dam, with a lake twenty-five miles long, insures this plentiful supply of the necessary water. Nature has also been kind and supplies in addition a climate that makes it possible for stock of all kinds to remain out-of-doors throughout the year. No barns for the storage of feed are necessary and no sheds are necessary for protection while milking, though in many cases these are provided as a matter of convenience and not necessity.

On the ranges of Arizona, there are large herds of livestock, numbering in all about one million head. The feeding of these cattle, or rather the finishing of these range cattle for market purposes, is done chiefly on the alfalfa fields in the Salt River valley and very quickly after the stock is put on the splendid forage they are ready for the butcher. The cattle are also grazed on the fields of grain during the cooler winter months; this is done in order to prevent the grain from growing too rank. This feed is very fattening and comes at the period of the year when the alfalfa makes its slower growth.

For twenty-five years there has been a steady improvement in the breeding of stock. Thoroughbred bulls have been imported in numbers with the result that today the ranges in Arizona are stocked with animals which are equal to any in the whole country. For fattening on alfalfa, a conservative farmer will allow three steers to two acres of alfalfa. Two head to the acre is a common practice, but the first is estimated to be in general use. The plan of allowing the cattle to graze on the alfalfa has now been found too extravagant when compared to methods in other sections. At the present time there are being installed throughout the valley, systems of feeding which are proving extremely economical in point of expense and results. Often times there are over 35,000 head being fattened for market in the Salt River valley.

But it is of dairying that we wish to speak more fully in this article and probably the best way to do it is to let one of our ranchers, who has been in the Salt River valley for twenty years, tell his own story. Mr. C. T. Hirst in his report says:

Climate and irrigation in this valley make it possible to raise green feed for dairy cows so they can have it for at least nine months in the year, and some green feed with hay for the other three months. This makes it possible to keep a cow up to her highest standard much easier than in a climate where there is cold weather and where she has to be fed dry feed a considerable part of the year. Naturally a cow fed upon pasture can be cared for cheaper than in any other way. Following are some instances of what cows will do in this valley:

I happen to have a very good Jersey cow of my own that for the last three seasons, beginning with her first calf, when she was less than two years old, has returned from \$100 to \$125 per season for milk sold besides all the milk used by a family of from four to six people. This cow is fed entirely on dry feed, having all the alfalfa hay she can eat and about two quarts of bran night and morning. During the month of November, 1911, I sold \$33.75 worth of milk and the family used from four to seven quarts of milk per day. The hay cost about \$7 and the bran about \$3; the milk was sold at the regular dairy price of eight and a third cents per quart. One herd of ten high grade and thoroughbred Jersey cows that I know of has averaged a little over one pound of butterfat per day per cow. Some of the best cows in this herd give over 500 pounds of butterfat per year, which sells at from thirty cents to thirty-eight cents per pound, thus making the best cows in the herd return \$170 per head per year, or an average for the entire bunch of \$124 per cow per year. The average cost of feed for this herd has been two dollars per month per head, and the cost of milking is about the same, leaving the net returns for the ten cows for one year \$860. The demand for sweet cream, at the various mining camps and towns in Arizona, is so large

that a great deal of the milk from the Salt River valley can be used in this way and, of course, the highest price is paid for cream delivered in this manner.

The receipts from another herd of dairy cows, grade Jerseys with about ten per cent Durham blood, are as follows:

During 1910 this herd consisted of sixteen cows and five two-year-old heifers; during 1911, of fourteen cows and five two-year-old heifers. Generally the evening's milk was sold at retail; the price received for this milk during 1910 was 7.8 cents per quart; during 1911, 8 1-2 cents per quart. The morning milk was made into butter, most of which was also sold at retail. The yield of milk during 1910 from the above herd was 13,870 gallons, the sales being as follows: Milk, 4,550 gallons; cream, 1,195 quarts; buttermilk, 438 gallons; butter, 2,417 pounds.

Milk used in the house was about 500 gallons and the butter used in the home about 125 pounds.

During the year 1911, the yield of milk was 13,550 gallons, the sales being as follows: Milk, 4,572 gallons; cream, 1,182 quarts; buttermilk, 324 gallons; butter, 2,275 pounds.

The amount used for home consumption was about the same as during the previous year.

The receipts for milk, cream and buttermilk for 1910 was \$2,006, for butter \$908, for calves and surplus stock \$429, making a total for 1910 of \$3,343. During 1911, the milk, cream and buttermilk sold amounted to \$2,183; butter, \$810; calves and surplus stock, \$465; total \$3,458. The feed bought for 1910 amounted to a little less than \$1,000; in 1911, \$820, leaving a net credit to this farm of \$2,334 for 1910 and \$2,638 for 1911. The farm contains about 25 acres of producing land; and in the summary of receipts there has been no account taken of the milk or butter consumed in the home.

This herd of cows is worth \$2,000, and the entire work and care of the herd has been done by one man, giving splendid returns for both the work and the money invested in the small farm.

Below is given a list of the milk in pounds per month, beginning with October, 1909, and continuing to September, 1911, showing the amount which would have been realized from the same herd if cows of the milk had been sold to the creamery, which, of course, would have involved much less labor than was required in the method given above.

The following figures are based upon the price paid for cream gathered by the creamery wagons.

Date	Lbs.	Price.
Oct., 1909.....	10516	\$136.64
Nov.	11569	173.98
Dec.	11129	148.35
Jan., 1910.....	9876	140.13
Feb.	9812	143.45
March.....	11779	141.82
April.....	11135	123.52
May.....	10288	111.67
June.....	7690	85.97
July.....	6698	74.88
Aug.	8062	92.60
Sept.	10417	121.04
Total.....	164493	\$1492.58

Oct., 1910.....	12150	\$156.74
Nov.	9283	129.71
Dec.	9882	131.73
Jan., 1911.....	10268	114.74
Feb.	9373	108.82
March.....	11794	136.93
April.....	10429	80.72
May.....	10583	81.91
June.....	9540	79.99
July.....	7554	63.24
Aug.	7483	67.57
Sept.	9047	91.39
Total.....	117381	\$1410.33

There are a number of splendid herds in the Salt River valley. The two instances given above are of high grade or thoroughbred Jersey stock, but there are Holstein, Ayrshire and Durham herds in the valley that we believe would make equally as good showing as the instances given.

The ideal way to handle alfalfa for dairy cows is to cut and feed it to the cows green. In this way, while it takes a little more work, a given number of acres will feed at least double as many cows as where they are allowed to run on the pasture.

There are several splendid creameries in the valley which are ready at all times to take the milk from dairy farms, going to the farms and getting the cream, which has been separated, in this way the milk may be kept at home to feed calves or hogs. For this reason it is not necessary that a dairy farm should be located in the immediate vicinity of Phoenix, as these creamery wagons go to the extreme parts of the valley.

We have the record of one Jersey cow, which was fed entirely on pasture and alfalfa hay, which made 19 1/2 lbs. of butterfat in seven days. While this record is not nearly up to some of the high-fed cows in the East, still it is exceedingly good for a cow on the cheap feed that is furnished in such abundance in this valley. Another feature of the dairy business in the Salt River valley, is that we do not have to erect such expensive barns for our cows. The climate is such that all that is required is a good place to milk in, and a rest many of the dairies in the valley do not even have this protection; in fact, nearly all the dairymen here do their milking in open corrals.

The market for dairy products is such that not only is all the butter made in the Salt River valley used within the state, but large quantities are imported every year.

Owing to this fact, it is very desirable that we have a large number of new people to go into the dairy business on small farms.

Others have achieved success in dairying. Another valley farmer writes, "I am proprietor of the Bell Dairy, having a quarter section ranch four miles northwest of Phoenix. I am Swiss by birth and have been a dairyman all my life. I came here about six years ago from Kansas where I was in the dairy business. The conditions are so favorable for profitable dairying here that with prices the same for butterfat, I believe I can make six cents a pound more profit here than in

Kansas or in any other country where it is necessary to shelter cattle in winter or feed them silage or grain. Stock of all kinds, also matures at a younger age here. I am carrying over 100 head of stock at present. Horses do splendidly here, and I have some young Normans that, for their age, I have never seen excelled.

Another farmer writes, "My 80-acre ranch is located about seven miles west of Phoenix. I have been in the dairy business many years and believe this is the best dairy country in the United States. In 1907 I kept an accurate record of my herd of 23 cows; they averaged over 20,000 pounds of milk per month and earned over \$10 per month each, through the whole year. I believe an average grade cow will earn from seven to eight dollars per month if properly cared for. Stock cattle being worth so much here, I have always made a big profit from the annual increase in my herd. Last year I sold forty head for beef and this summer I sold about \$3000 worth of milk cows and beef cattle. I still have about forty head of stock on the place. The first few years I was in the valley I only had forty acres and during that period I made about \$2,000 a year from my dairy, stock cattle and hogs. I usually carry as many hogs on the ranch as I have milk cows, feeding the skim milk to the hogs."

Still another farmer writes: "My

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HANNY'S

It may be you're complaining of the heat. You hate to venture out into the street. Just think of the poor construction men Who shovel dirt at a dollar ten. It may be you're kicking 'cause you sweat. You growl because your clothes are kind o' wet. Just think of the men in the furnace room, A-shoveling coal in the stifling gloom. The next time you begin to growl and fret, Just think of some one who works harder yet. Your kicks and your howls will soon grow dim, And you'll feel quite cool when you think of him.

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Where It Pays To Pay Cash.

forty acres is located in the Fowler District, where I was one of the first ranchers to go into the dairy business. I usually milk about 20 cows and my ranch has paid me from \$2,200 to \$3,000 a year. My creamery checks run from \$1,800 to \$2,000 every twelve months. I feed the skim milk to hogs and net about \$200 yearly that way. I also sell enough young stock and beef from the herds increase to amount of about \$250 per year. Besides feeding my cattle, I have had from twenty-five to forty tons of alfalfa to sell each season which I have sold at from \$6 to \$16 a ton in Phoenix. I have occasionally leased some grain land and this year I had 40 acres of wheat which threshed eighteen sacks to the acre, average weight 136 pounds to the sack. This wheat I sold for two cents a pound. I also had five acres of oats which threshed 150 sacks of ten pounds each. This wheat was sown in December and cut in May. The oats were sown in October and cut in Mar.

One more farmer writes: "We kept eight milk cows last winter milking seven in December and January and eight in February, March and April. Our creamery checks for those months ran as follows: December, \$75; January, \$90; March, \$75 and April, \$70. We got a good price for butterfat, averaging about 35 cents.

Arizona, HARRY WELCH.

FOXY DAD.

Pop, I want to leave the farm and go on the stage."

"My boy, that's a good idea. One of the best paying acts in vaudeville last season was a wood-chopping trick. Suppose you grab that ax and practice up."

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Long Beach	26.25
Los Angeles	26.25
Monterey	40.20
Newport Beach	28.50
Pacific Grove	40.20
Pismo	34.80
San Diego	26.25
San Francisco	46.25
San Pedro	26.25
Santa Barbara	26.25
Santa Cruz	40.20
Ventura	26.25

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